

JOSEPH P. RUSSONIELLO (CABN 44332)
United States Attorney

BRIAN J. STRETCH (CABN 163973)
Chief, Criminal Division

TAREK J. HELOU (CABN 218225)
Assistant United States Attorney

450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36055
San Francisco, California 94102
Telephone: (415) 436-7071
Facsimile: (415) 436-7234
Tarek.J.Helou@usdoj.gov

Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

I. INTRODUCTION

On April 29, 2008, a grand jury indicted defendant Kimberly Wells, alleging that she escaped from custody on March 24, 2008, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 751(a). The defendant's underlying sentence was for aiding and abetting bank robbery. That was not the defendant's first escape from custody: she escaped from custody in 2003 while serving the same sentence. (Presentence Report ("PSR"), ¶ 29.)

1 On May 14, 2008, the defendant pleaded guilty under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure
2 11(c)(1)(A)-(B). In her Plea Agreement, the defendant admitted that she was in Bureau of
3 Prisons (“BOP”) custody after he was transferred from a federal prison to a halfway house in San
4 Francisco to finish her sentence for a felony conviction. (Plea Agreement at 2:7-10.) She also
5 admitted that she was still in BOP custody and serving that sentence the entire time he was at the
6 halfway house. (*Id.* at 2:11-12.) Finally, she admitted that on March 24, 2008, she knowingly
7 and voluntarily left the halfway house without permission even though she was not scheduled for
8 release until August 14, 2008. (*Id.* at 2:10-13.)

9 In the Plea Agreement, the parties agreed that the defendant’s adjusted offense level
10 under the sentencing guidelines was seven. (*Id.* at 3:7-15.) The United States agreed that an
11 appropriate sentence would be at the low end of the applicable guidelines range. (*Id.* at 4:26-27.)
12 The defendant, in turn, agreed not to seek a departure from the guidelines range. (*Id.* at 3:17-20.)
13 The U.S. Probation Office agreed with the parties that the defendant’s adjusted offense level was
14 seven points. (PSR, ¶ 19.)

15 The parties did not agree to the defendant’s criminal history category, but left that
16 determination to the Probation Office. The PSR stated that the defendant’s criminal history
17 category is CHC-VI, but that her criminal history calculation overstated the serious and
18 significance of her criminal record. (*Id.*, ¶ 59.) Neither party objects to that determination.
19 Under the Guidelines (offense level seven, CHC-V), the defendant’s range is 12-18 months in
20 prison.

21 The PSR recommends the same sentence that the government agreed to recommend in the
22 Plea Agreement: the low end of the Guidelines range. That sentence, 12 months in prison, is
23 appropriate in this case. The defendant has asked the Court to give her the *possibility* of a
24 sentence outside the Guidelines range by sentencing her to 12 months and one day, which would
25 let her reduce her sentence for good conduct in prison. The Court should not agree to that
26 request because it could result in the defendant serving only ten months. Because the defendant
27 has already escaped from custody twice and needs psychiatric treatment, she should serve 12 full
28 months to satisfy the factors identified in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

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II.

LEGAL STANDARD AT SENTENCING

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3 Under recent Ninth Circuit case law, the Court should impose a sentence sufficient, but
 4 not greater than necessary, to reflect the purposes of sentencing that Congress identified in 18
 5 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2). *United States v. Carty*, 520 F.3d 984, 991 (9th Cir. 2008). The purposes
 6 identified in § 3553(a)(2) are: to provide just punishment for the offense; to deter future criminal
 7 conduct; to protect the public from further crimes by the defendant; and to give the defendant a
 8 chance to rehabilitate herself. *Carty*, 520 F.3d at 991; 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A)-(D).

9 The Court should begin the process of determining an appropriate sentence by
 10 determining the correct guidelines range. *Carty*, 520 F.3d at 991. Once the Court determines the
 11 guidelines range, it should use that range as the starting point and the initial benchmark for the
 12 sentence. *Id.* The Court should keep the guidelines range “in mind throughout the process.” *Id.*
 13 The Court should allow the parties to argue for a sentence they believe is appropriate and
 14 consider the factors identified in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). *Id.*

15 If the Court imposes a sentence outside the guidelines range, it should ensure that its
 16 justification for deviating from the range is sufficiently compelling to support the degree of
 17 variance in the sentence that it imposes. *Id.* The Court should make an individualized
 18 determination based on the facts of each case. *Id.* The Court, however, is not required to raise
 19 every possible relevant issue *sua sponte*. *Id.* Finally, the Court should explain sufficiently the
 20 sentence that it imposes to allow meaningful appellate review. *Id.* at 992.

21

III.

12 MONTHS IN PRISON IS THE APPROPRIATE SENTENCE

22

23 **A. The Correct Guidelines Range Is 12-18 Months In Prison**

24 The parties and the USPO agree that the following sentencing guidelines calculation is
 25 correct:

26	Base offense level – USSG §2P1.1(a)(1):	13
27	Escape was from a halfway house – USSG §2P1.1(b)(3):	-4
28	<u>Acceptance of responsibility – USSG §3E1.1(a):</u>	<u>-2</u>

1 Total Offense Level:

7

2 (Plea Agreement at 3:7-15; PSR, ¶¶ 12-19.)

3 As stated above, Probation Office found that the defendant's correct criminal history
4 category, CHC-VI overstated her previous criminal record and CHC-V more accurately depicts
5 her criminal past. The parties agree with that assessment.6 **B. A Prison Sentence Of 12 Months Satisfies The 3553 Factors**7 **1. 12 Months Is Appropriate Considering The Nature And Circumstances Of
8 The Offense, And The Defendant's History And Characteristics – 3553(a)(1)**9 Although some of the defendant's history and characteristics weigh in favor of leniency,
10 this is her second conviction for escaping from custody. As the PSR noted, the defendant had a
11 difficult childhood. (PSR, ¶¶ 51-53.) However, the defendant has escaped from custody two
12 times. Therefore, this defendant's conviction is more serious than most other defendants'
13 convictions for escaping from custody, who face escape charges for the first time.14 **2. 12 Months Is Necessary To Promote Respect For The Law And To Deter
15 Future Escapes From Halfway Houses – 3553(a)(2)(A)-(B)**16 Halfway houses are not secured like prisons, so inmates can escape easily by walking
17 away, as this defendant did. The lack of security leads many defendants serving sentences in
18 halfway houses to believe that escaping from a halfway house is not a serious crime. However,
19 defendants who escape from halfway houses force law enforcement authorities to waste valuable
20 resources by conducting arrest operations that are dangerous to officers, dangerous to the escaped
21 defendant, and dangerous to innocent third parties. A sentence of 12 months will discourage this
22 defendant from escaping from a halfway house at the end of her next prison sentence. This factor
23 is particularly important for this defendant, who has escaped from custody once before. That
24 sentence also will deter other inmates from escaping from halfway houses when they learn that
25 this defendant received 12 months for walking out of a halfway house.26 **3. 12 Months Is Necessary To Protect The Public From The Defendant –
27 3553(a)(2)(C)**

28 The defendant has been convicted of aiding and abetting bank robbery, a serious violent

felony. (PSR, ¶ 28.) Although the defendant only drove the getaway car (*id.*), she had a loaded gun in her purse when she was arrested (*id.*, ¶ 33). A prison term of 12 months will ensure that the defendant is incarcerated for 12 months. The defendant's requested sentence, 12 months and one day, could result in her being release in as little as ten months.

4. **12 Months Will Provide The Defendant With Opportunities To Receive Counseling From A Therapist Whom She Has Worked With In The Past – 3553(a)(2)(D)**

The defendant needs psychiatric treatment. (PSR Sentencing Recommendations, at p. 2.) She has attempted suicide at least four times, most recently two weeks ago. (PSR, ¶¶ 38-39.) The defendant stated that she wants to continue receiving treatment from a specific therapist at FCI-Dublin, whom she has worked with in the past. (Def. Sent. Mem. at 4:5-7.) Sentencing the defendant to 12 months, instead of 12 months and one day, could give her two additional months of treatment with that therapist.

IV. CONCLUSION

The government and the Probation Office agree that 12 months in prison, the low end of the applicable sentencing guidelines range, is the appropriate sentence for defendant Kimberly Wells. The Court should not impose a sentence any lower, or any higher than the low end of the applicable range. The Court should adopt the recommended sentence because it satisfies recent case law and the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). Granting the defendant's request to sentence her to 12 months and one day could result in her receiving a sentence of ten months, which would be too short to satisfy the factors identified in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

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JOSEPH P. RUSSONIELLO
United States Attorney

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